NARZYKULOV, N.

Radioisotope devices used in the mining and ore-dressing industries. Inform. biul. VDNKH no.8:33-34 Ag '64.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Starshiy inzh.-metodist pavil'ona "Atomnaya energiya" na Vystavke dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR.

ZHEGLOV, V.V., inzh.; NARZYKULOV, N.B., inzh.

At the Exhibition of the Achievements of the National Economy.
Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 18 no.12:35-36 D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

L 24536-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) JD/HM

ACC NR: AP6007718 SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/0119/0119

AUTHOR: Sokolov, A. V.; Masakin, A. P.; Gibatulin, R. B.; Grebtsov, N. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Unit for ultrasonic welding in microparts. Class 49, No. 179659

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 119

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasonic welding, welding, welder, micropart, micropart welding

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an ultrasonic welder for microparts equipped with an hf generator, waveguide, and welding accessories. To improve the quality of welding through indirect heating of parts, the welding section of the unit is made of a V- or U-shaped heating element. (See Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [LD]

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.16.03

L 24536-66

ACC NR: AP6007718

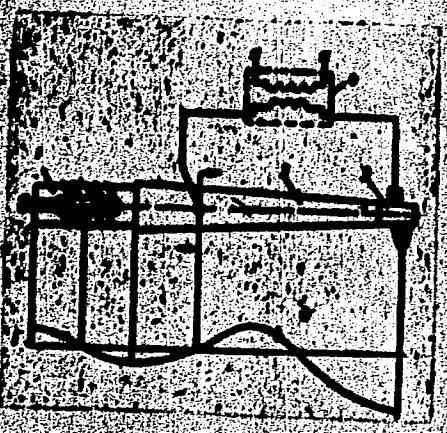

Fig. 1. Ultrasonic welder for microparts.
1 - generator; 2 - waveguide; 3 - welding section;
4 - transformer

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 22Dec64/

Card 2/2

NASAKIN, T.N.

VOLIK, N.D.; NASAKIN, T.N.; LYKOV, M.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Belt conveyor drying apparatus for the vegetable drying industry] Lentochnye konveiernye sushilki ovoshchesushil'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1954. 158 p. (MLRA 7:7)
(Drying apparatus) (Vegetables—Evaporation)

NASAKIN, T.A.

NASAKIN, T.N.; FRANKOVSKAYA, V.G.

Cutting container bottoms out of plywood. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.12: 12-13 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Gosplan RSFSR (for Nasakin). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti. (Containers) (Woodworking machinery)

NASAKIN, T.N.; ZABLOTSKIY, R.V.

Peeling potatoes before drying. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.2:19-22 F '57. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Roskonservtrest (for Nasakin). 2. Sevskiy ovoshchesushil'nyy zavod (for Zablotskiy).

(Potatoes)

NASAKIN, T.N., FRANKOVSKAYA, V.G.

Electromagnetic vibration separator. Kons. i ov. prom. 12 no.11:32-33 N '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Gosplan RSFSR (for Nasakin). 2.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti (for Frankovskaya).
(Separators (Machines))
(Food--Drying)

VOLIK, Nikolay Dem'yanovich; NASAKIN, T.N.

[Conveyer-type steam drying apparatus for the food industry] Parovye lentochnye sushilki pishchevoi promyshlennosti. 2., perer. i dop. izd. Moskva, Pishcheprominizdat, 1958. 207 p. (Drying apparatus) (MIRA 12:6)

MASAKIN, T.M.; VAYSSHTEYN, S.V.; MASLOVSKIY, K.Yu.

Establishing labor and wage standards in plants of the canning industry of the RSFSR. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.1:22-25 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Gosplan RSFSR (for Masakin). 2. Moskovskiy pishchevoy kombinat imeni Mikoyana (for Vayssshteyn, Maslovskiy).
(Canning industry)

NASAKIN, T.N.; KUROV, A.I.

Means of eliminating seasonal aspect of the operation of vegetable dehydrating plants. Kons. i ov. prom. 13 no.3:1-3 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Gosplan RSFSR.
(Vegetables, Dried) (Milk, Dried)

MASAKIN, T.N.

Quality and selection of dried vegetables and potatoes should be improved. Kons. i ov. prom. 14 no.10:10-11 O '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1.Gosplan RSFSR.
(Vegetables, Dried)

NASAKIN, T.M.

Results of the contest for the design of a frying apparatus.
Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.6:10-12 Je '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Canning and preserving—Equipment and supplies)

NASAKIN, T.N.; VOLIK, N.D.

Experience of the Mozalsk Dried Vegetable Plant in storing potatoes in surface silos. Kons.i ov.prom. 18 no.5:25-28 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konservnoy i ovoshchesushil'noy promyshlennosti.
(Potatoes—Storage)

MASAKINA, M.B., insh.; GOLIKOV, N.S., insh.; TYUKALOV, P.A., insh.

Investigating the operation of high-speed electrolytic cleaning units. Stal' 24 no.12:1107-1109 D '64. (MIRA 18:2)

GURYLEV, V.V.; LEVIN, A.I.; NASAKINA, M.B.

Use of ultrasonic waves and reversing current in the electrodeposition of copper from a pyrophosphate electrolyte. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37 no. 5:1053-1057 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova.

L 10454-67 EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6022511 SOURCE CODE: UR/0133/66/000/004/0376/0378

AUTHORS: Tarnavskiy, A. L. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shurovskiy, B. B. (Engineer); Nasakina, M. B. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Bimetallic steel-copper wire for the production of radio parts

SOURCE: Stal', no. 4, 1966, 376-378

TOPIC TAGS: wire, bimetal, copper, communications wire / 15G steel, 60 steel, 08kp steel, Sv-08G2S steel, Sv-08A steel, Kh18N9 steel, Sv-08GA steel

ABSTRACT: An electrolytic method for the production of bimetallic steel-copper wire containing up to 30% copper was developed. The investigation supplements the results of A. L. Tarnavskiy, V. V. Gurylev, and B. B. Shurovskiy (Bimetallicheskaya provoloka, Metallurgizdat, 1963, str. 8). It was found that steels Sv-08A and Kh18N9 were the most suitable center components of the bimetallic wire because these steels form the most reliable welding joints with other metals as compared with other steels, e.g., 15G, 60, 08kp, Sv-08G2S and Sv-08GA. The electrolytic solution had the following composition: $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$ 250 g/liter and 75 kg/m^3 sulfuric acid. The electrolysis was carried out at 40—50C. The current density was 250—300 ka/m^2. The thickness of the copper sheath, the electrical resistance, and the usual mechanical properties of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.771.42

L 10454-67

ACC NR: AP6022511

wire were determined. The experimental results are tabulated. It was found that the use of steel Kh18N9 offers no significant advantages over steel 8v-08A. It is concluded that bimetallic wires may be obtained by both methods, viz.: the electrolytic and metallurgical method described in the above reference. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 1 graph, and 3 equations.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 bmp

BABIN, Ye.P.; PLYUSNIN, V.G.; MASAKINA, M.I.

Effect of the temperature of reaction on the relationship between constants of velocity of the formation of alkyl benzenes in the alkylation of benzene by propene in the presence of aluminum chloride. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.11:28-35 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Benzene) (Alkylation) (Chemical reaction, Rate of)

RABIN, Ye.P.; PLYUSNIN, V.G.; MASAKINA, M.I.

Alkylation of monoisopropylbenzene with propylene in the presence of aluminum chloride. Izv.Sib.ots. AN SSSR no.1:72-75 '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR
(Cumene) (Propene) (Alkylation)

RABIN, Ye.P.; PLYUSHIN, V.G.; NASAKINA, M.I.; RODIGIN, N.M.

Alkylation of diisopropylbenzene by propylene in the presence of aluminum chloride. Izv.Sib.otd.AN SSSR no.12:59-64 '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im.N.S.Kurnakova AN SSSR i Institut neorganicheskoy khimii Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Benzene) (Propylene) (Alkylation)

BABIN, Ye.P.; PLYUSNIN, V.G.; NASAKINA, M.I.

Effect of the aluminum chloride content on the relation between constants of the rate of formation of isopropylbenzenes. Izv.Sib. otd.AN SSSR no.3:50-57 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR.
(Cumene) (Aluminum chloride)

PLYUSNIN, V.G.; BABIN, Ye.P.; RODIGIN, N.M.; NASAKINA, M.I.

Regularities of the formation of isopropylbenzenes in the presence of aluminum chloride. Trudy Inst.khim. UFAN SSSR no.4:3-20 '60. (MIRA 16:6)

(Cumene) (Alkylation) (Aluminum chloride)

5.3300,5.1190

77865
SOV/79-30-2-16/78

AUTHORS: Babin, Ye. P., Plyusnin, V. G., Alekseyeva, I. A., Nasakina, M. I., Alekseyeva, G. A.

TITLE: Dealkylation of Polyalkylbenzenes in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol 30, Nr 2, pp 430-435 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The effect of temperature on the composition of final products of dealkylation of polyisopropylbenzenes (over $AlCl_3$) is reported in this paper. Dealkylation experiments were performed at 20, 40, 60, and 80° in a three-neck round-bottom flask, provided with a spiral stirrer, reflux condenser, and a bubbler for introducing dry hydrogen chloride. 0.27 moles of $AlCl_3$ was used for every mole of alkylbenzene. Reaction time: 6 hours. The two layers, the upper a hydrocarbon and the lower a catalyst phase, were separated, washed with ice water,

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Dealkylation of Polyalkylbenzenes in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

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dilute HCl and again with water, and then fractionated. The analytical results show that: (1) In the dealkylation of monoisopropylbenzene, aising of temperature lowers the content of monoisopropylbenzene in the hydrocarbon layer (from 19.3% at 20° to 8.7% at 80°), while the content of benzene increases in both the hydrocarbon and (more so) in the catalyst layer. The rise in temperature also increases the ratio of the layers catalyst/hydrocarbon (from 1.8 at 20° to 3.6 at 80°) due to an increase in concentration of di- and triisopropylbenzenes (and of the polymeric products formed in the reaction) in the catalyst phase. (2) In case of diisopropylbenzene, a rise in temperature causes an increase in concentration of benzene, mono- and triisopropylbenzene, and also an increase of diisopropylbenzene in the hydrocarbon layer. Such apparent inconsistency is explained by increasing dealkylation of triisopropylbenzene (concentration of the latter in the catalyst layer decreases with rising temperature) which is formed during the process.

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Dealkylation of Polyalkylbenzenes in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

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(3) Dealkylation of triisopropylbenzene results in formation of benzene, mono- and diisopropylbenzene, the concentration of which increases with increasing temperature. The catalyst phases of the polyisopropylbenzenes contain a considerable quantity of unsaturated hydrocarbons, which increases with rising temperature. As in the case of mono- and diisopropylbenzenes, alkylation of triisopropylbenzene results in formation of polymerization products, the concentration of which increases with rising temperature. Comparing the investigated polyisopropylbenzenes, triisopropylbenzene is the most stable, while the mono-derivative is least stable in regard to dealkylation in the presence of aluminum chloride. Isomeric di- and triisopropylbenzenes were analyzed by taking their Raman spectra (taken on the ISP-51 spectrograph and measured with IZA-2 microscope and MF-2 microphotometer). The rise in temperature causes slight changes in meta- to para-isomer ratio (4-fold rise in temperature causes a 6% decrease in concentration of para-diisopropylbenzene, due to

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conversion into the meta-isomer). The triisopropylbenzene fractions obtained in all experiments contained only 1,3,5-triisopropylbenzene. There are 6 tables; and 20 references, 9 Soviet, 7 German, 1 Japanese, 2 U.S., 1 French. The U.S. references are: Norris, Rubinstein, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 61, 1167 (1938); H. Gilman, R. M. Meals, J. Org. Chem., 8, 126 (1943).

ASSOCIATION: Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR (Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1959

Card 4/4

68816

5.3200

S/076/60/034/02/003/044
B010/B015

AUTHORS: Plyusnin, V. G., Babin, Ye. P., Nasakina, M. I., Rodigin, N. M.

TITLE: Laws of the Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in the Benzene Nucleus by Alkyl Groups. VII. Ratio Between the Velocity Constants of the Formation of Isopropyl Benzene and Equations for the Composition of the Products of Benzene Alkylation by Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 2, pp 267-271 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In previous papers (Refs 1-3) it was found that the benzene alkylation with propylene in the presence of hydrogen fluoride (as a catalyst) leads to a successive formation of mono-, di-, tri-, and tetraisopropyl benzene, with the reaction rate constants occurring in the following ratio: $k_1 : k_2 : k_3 : k_4 = 1 : 0.8 : 0.32 : 0.16$. In the present paper, this reaction was investigated in the presence of aluminum chloride (instead of hydrogen fluoride). Alkylation took place at $60 \pm 0.2^{\circ}$. Propylene was passed through a mixture of 0.03 mol of aluminum chloride per 1 mol of benzene at a constant velocity (about 300-330 l/h per 1 kg of benzene). Tables show the experimental results obtained (Tables 1,2). According to results of experiments and calculation, the ratio of the reaction

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Laws of the Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in the Benzene Nucleus by Alkyl Groups. VII. Ratio Between the Velocity Constants of the Formation of Isopropyl Benzene and Equations for the Composition of the Products of Benzene Alkylation by Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

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B010/B015

rate constants is as follows: $k_1 : k_2 : k_3 : k_4 = 1 : 0.58 : 0.24 : 0.015$. Tetraisopropyl benzene is the end product of benzene alkylation. The equations for the composition of the system investigated were calculated for various molar ratios of propylene : benzene. With respect to the industrial production of monoisopropyl benzene it is found that less raw material is consumed if aluminum chloride is used as a catalyst instead of hydrogen fluoride, and that the reaction proceeds irreversibly in the presence of hydrogen fluoride, whereas it is reversible in the presence of aluminum chloride. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1957

Card 2/2

S/076/60/034/007/010/042/XX
B004/B068

AUTHORS: Babin, Ye. P., Plyusnin, V. G., Nasakina, M. I., and Rodigin, N. M.

TITLE: Laws Valid for the Substitution of Alkyl Groups for Hydrogen Atoms on the Benzene Nucleus. X. Relation Between the Rate Constants of the Formation of Isopropyl Benzene, and Equations for the Composition of the Alkylation Products of Isopropyl Benzene by Means of Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 7, pp. 1589-1594

TEXT: In a previous work (Ref. 1), the authors pointed out that the alkylation of benzene with propylene is a consecutive reversible reaction. Reverse reactions take place in the first, second, and fourth stages of the complete reaction. From this result, the conclusion is drawn that benzene must form as the dealkylation product when the alkylation of isopropyl benzene is carried out with propylene. The aim of this paper is to

Laws Valid for the Substitution of Alkyl Groups for Hydrogen Atoms on the Benzene Nucleus. X. Relation Between the Rate Constants of the Formation of Isopropyl Benzene, and Equations for the Composition of the Alkylation Products of Isopropyl Benzene by Means of Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

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B004/B068

determine the relation between the rate constants of the direct and the reverse reaction, as well as to find out whether the relation between the alkylation constants of benzene corresponds to the relation between the alkylation constants of isopropyl benzene. For this reason, the alkylation of isopropyl benzene was carried out in the presence of $AlCl_3$ with dry propylene in nitrogen. The flow rate of propylene varied between 200 and 250 l/h per kg of isopropyl benzene. The reaction products obtained were rectified. The composition of the fractions with different propylene - isopropyl benzene ratios is given in two tables. Analyses were performed by I. A. Alekseyeva and G. A. Semerneva. It may be seen from these data that at 60°C not only the formation of di-, tri-, and tetraisopropyl benzene but also of benzene takes place. The reverse reaction in the first stage was thereby confirmed. The alkylation reaction is represented by the following scheme:

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Laws Valid for the Substitution of Alkyl Groups for Hydrogen Atoms on the Benzene Nucleus. X. Relation Between the Rate Constants of the Formation of Isopropyl Benzene, and Equations for the Composition of the Alkylation Products of Isopropyl Benzene by Means of Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

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B004/B068

$c_0 \underset{\beta_1}{\overset{k_1}{\rightleftharpoons}} c_1 \xrightarrow{k_2'} c_2 \xrightarrow{k_3} c_3 \xrightarrow{k_4'} c_4$ (1). k_i are the direct-reaction constants; i = 1, 2, 3, 4; β_1 is the reverse-reaction constant. Since the dealkylation of di- and tetraisopropyl benzene has not been considered, k_2' and k_4' are " summational constants" which refer both to the direct and reverse reaction. With k_3, the dealkylation of triisopropyl benzene may be neglected. From an equation given in Ref. 13 for consecutive reversible reactions, the following ratios were found: $\beta_1 : k_1 : k_2' : k_3 : k_4' = 0.38 : 1 : 0.20 : 0.065 : 0.003$. The equations for the composition of the alkylation products are given as:

$$c_0 = 38\left[0.769 \exp(-0.14kt) - 0.769 \exp(-1.44kt)\right];$$

$$c_1 = 66.16 \exp(-0.14kt) - 33.85 \exp(-1.44kt);$$

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Laws Valid for the Substitution of Alkyl Groups for Hydrogen Atoms on the Benzene Nucleus. X. Relation Between the Rate Constants of the Formation of Isopropyl Benzene, and Equations for the Composition of the Alkylation Products of Isopropyl Benzene by Means of Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

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$$c_2 = 20\left[9.066\exp(-0.065kt) - 8.820\exp(-0.14kt) + 0.246\exp(-1.44kt)\right];$$

$$c_3 = 1.3\left[80.38\exp(-0.003kt) - 143.9\exp(-0.065kt) + 64.38\exp(-0.14kt) - 0.171\exp(-1.44kt)\right];$$

$$c_4 = 100 - \sum_{c_0}^{c_3} c_i \quad (4).$$

Fig. 2 shows the proportion by weight of the components with different initial molar ratios n. It is thus shown that there is good agreement between values calculated from (4) and those found experimentally. These values are compared with those established for the alkylation of benzene (data given in Refs. 11 and 14). The relation between the consecutive reversible reaction rate constants for the alkylation of isopropyl benzene differ only little from the relation between the consecutive alkylation rate constants for benzene with propylene under comparable experimental conditions. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and

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Laws Valid for the Substitution of Alkyl Groups for Hydrogen Atoms on the Benzene Nucleus. X. Relation Between the Rate Constants of the Formation of Isopropyl Benzene, and Equations for the Composition of the Alkylation Products of Isopropyl Benzene by Means of Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

S/076/60/034/007/010/042/XX
B004/B063

14 references: 11 Soviet and 3 US.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Institut khimii Sverdlovsk
(Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Chemistry, Sverdlovsk)

SUBMITTED: April 25, 1957

Text to Fig. 2: 1: Benzene; 2: Isopropyl Benzene; 3: Diisopropyl Benzene; 4: Triisopropyl Benzene; 5: Tetraisopropyl Benzene; a) Molar Ratio n; b) Percent by Weight.

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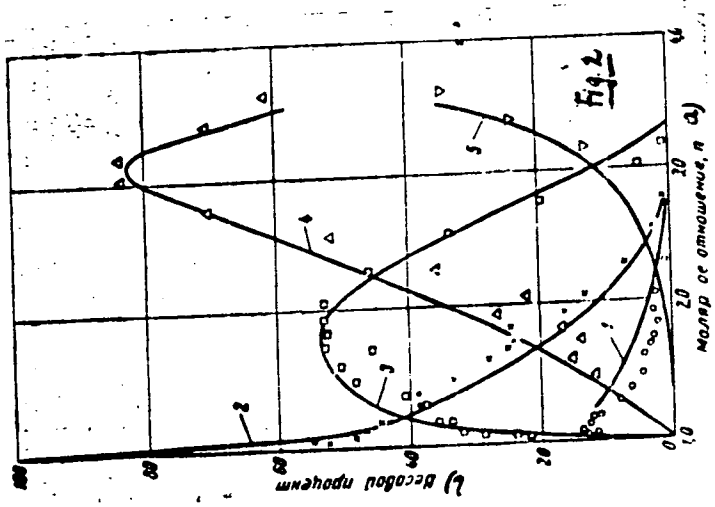
B004/B068



Card 6/6

S/076/60/034/008/015/039/XX
B015/B063

AUTHORS: Babin, Ye. P., Plyusnin, V. G., Nasakina, M. I., and Rodigin, N. M.

TITLE: Rules of Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in the Benzene Ring by Alkyl Groups. XI. Ratio Between the Constants of the Rate of Formation of Isopropyl Benzenes and the Equations for the Composition of the Alkylation Products of Diisopropyl Benzene With Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol. 34, No. 8, pp. 1671 - 1676

TEXT: The authors have shown in Ref.1 that the alkylation of benzene with propylene in the presence of aluminum chloride is a consecutive four-stage reaction, of which the first, the second, and the fourth are reversible. The reversibility of the first stage was demonstrated by the alkylation of monoisopropyl benzene with propylene in the presence of aluminum chloride. The experiments were performed at 60°C (Ref.2). To study the behavior of diisopropyl benzene under equal conditions, the authors

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Rules of Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in the Benzene Ring by Alkyl Groups. XI. Ratio Between the Constants of the Rate of Formation of Isopropyl Benzenes and the Equations for the Composition of the Alkylation Products of Diisopropyl Benzene With Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

alkylated this compound with propylene at 60°C, and added 0.03 mole of $AlCl_3$ per mole of diisopropyl benzene. They used a diisopropyl fraction composed of 70% m-isomer and 30% p-isomer; $d_4^{20} = 0.8505$; $n_D^{20} = 1.4898$. The fraction boiled between 198° and 212°C. The alkylation was carried out in a three-necked flask with a reflux condenser and a stirrer. The average flow rate of propylene was 150 l/h per kg of alkyl benzene. The alkylation product was distilled, and it was found that alkylation is a reversible, consecutive reaction since at low molar ratios, monoisopropyl benzene is formed as a dealkylation product of diisopropyl benzene. The alkylation reaction follows the scheme

$$c_1 \underset{\beta_2}{\overset{k_2}{\rightleftharpoons}} c_2 \xrightarrow{k_3} c_3 \xrightarrow{k_4'} c_4 \quad (1).$$

This is in accordance with the experiment since the reaction $c_0 \rightleftharpoons c_1 \rightleftharpoons c_2 \rightarrow c_3 \rightleftharpoons c_4$ actually takes place k_2 and k_3

Rules of Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in the Benzene Ring by Alkyl Groups. XI. Ratio Between the Constants of the Rate of Formation of Isopropyl Benzenes and the Equations for the Composition of the Alkylation Products of Diisopropyl Benzene With Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

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are constants referring to the direct alkylation reaction; k_4' is a generalized rate constant of the direct and reversible reaction, whereas the reversible dealkylation reaction of diisopropyl benzene has the rate constant β_2. The following ratios were found for these constants:

$\beta_2 : k_2 : k_3 : k_4' = 0.14 : 1 : 0.029 : 0.0013$, wherefrom the equations for the composition of the system were derived:

$c_1 = 14.0\ (0.894 \exp(-0.025\ kt) - 0.894 \exp(-1.1435\ kt))$;

$c_2 = 87.13 \exp(-0.025\ kt) - 12.82 \exp(-1.1435\ kt)$;

$c_3 = 2.9\ [36.89 \exp(-0.0013\ kt) - 36.78 \exp(-0.025\ kt) + 0.112 \exp(-1.1435\ kt)]$;

$c_4 = 100 - \sum_{c_1}^{c_3} c_i$. It is shown that the equations for the composition of

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Rules of Substitution of Hydrogen Atoms in the Benzene Ring by Alkyl Groups. XI. Ratio Between the Constants of the Rate of Formation of Isopropyl Benzenes and the Equations for the Composition of the Alkylation Products of Diisopropyl Benzene With Propylene in the Presence of Aluminum Chloride

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B015/B063

the systems benzene-propylene and monoisopropyl benzene-propylene may be used to calculate the alkylation of diisopropyl benzene with propylene if the monoisopropyl benzene disappears from the system. The ratios obtained for the rate constants of the systems considered were similar. The mean value of the ratio between the rate constants of the formation of isopropyl benzenes shows that the reactivity of isopropyl benzene in the alkylation reaction is 2.24 times higher than that of benzene. The reactivity of diisopropyl benzene is very low as compared to that of benzene. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR Ural'skiy filial Institut khimii (Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 24, 1958

Card 4/4

NASALEVSKI, Evtim, st. tekhnolog; DERVENKOVA, Dimitrina, st. tekhnolog

New technology in processing woolen trousers. Tekstilna prom 13 no. 2:18-21 '64.

1. Scientific Research Institute of the Textile Industry, Sofia.

MASALEVSKI, V.

" Soforata is a Type of Tree with a Future," p. 142.
(Gorsko Stopanstvo, Vol.8, No.3, Mar. 1952, Sofiya.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol.2, No.9 Library of Congress, September 1953, Uncl.

NASALEVSKI, V.

Determing the rhythmic sensitivity of radio telegraphers and training them in rhythm. p. 15.

RADIO. Vol. 5, no. 5, 1956.

Sofiia, Bulgaria

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 6, No. 1, January 1957

VASALEVSKI, I.

Demolition of soil by improvised cumulative blasting charges. p. 55.

AMERISKI PREGLED. (Ministerstvo na narodnata otbrana) Sofiia, Czechlovakia.
Vol. 5, no. 6, 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 2, Feb. 1960
Uncl.

BASANKIN, A.F., inzhener.

Chill casting of large size OF10-1 bronze bushings. Lit. proizv. no.8:29-30 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Kharkov--Bronze founding) (Turbines)

NASANKIN, A.F.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/[illegible]

Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut [illegible] stroyeniya

Primeneniye ekzotermicheskikh smesey dlya [illegible] (Exothermic Mixtures for Preheating of [illegible]) [illegible] tekhn. inform. tyazhelogo mashinostr[illegible], [illegible] Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed. (Series: [illegible])

Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Gosud[illegible] Glavnoye upravleniye nauchno-issledovatel'[illegible] Eds.: (title page): A.V. Lopatin, Engineer, and [illegible] P.I. Seleznev.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for engineers and skilled workers of metallurgical plants.

COVERAGE: Articles of this collection review exothermic [illegible] used at [illegible] metallurgical plants to preheat risers. Components and [illegible] of [illegible] tures are indicated. Higher yields, better quality of castings, and [illegible] of metal are pointed out by authors as advantages afforded by the process of preheating of risers by exothermic mixtures. The preheating operations for several types of risers and sleeves are described. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TS236.N77)

VK/[illegible]/[illegible]
[illegible]-60

Card 2/2

NASANKIN, A.F

S/114/61/000/012/005/006
E194/E955

AUTHORS: Kravchenko, N.A., Vereshchaga, Yu.A., Khrbachev, V.M., Voyzich, Yu.L. and Nasankin, A.F., Engineers

TITLE: Recent work of KhTGZ imeni Kirov

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, no.12, 1961, 46

TEXT: An investigation of the resistance to growth of high-strength cast iron at steam temperatures of 375-400°C. The work was done on cast iron grade B4-45-5 (V4n-45-5) used in the diaphragms of turbine type ПВК-150 (PVK-150). Test results are also given of relaxation stability, hot hardness, and mechanical properties at various temperatures. The resistance to growth was determined as the change in length and weight of specimens 15 mm diameter and 100 mm long during periods up to 4500 hours. The material displayed some tendency to increase in length in steam at these temperatures; the mean increase in length after 5000 hours at 375° was 1.2% and after 3000 hours at 400°, 0.86%. Holding for longer times gives no greater increment. Exposures at 400°C for 5000 hours revealed no change in the

Card 1/5

microstructure of the cast iron. The material is of poor relaxation stability.

An investigation of steel P-3 (P-3) of KhTGZ melt no. [illegible]. A study was made of a four-ton melt of steel which was used to make a valve frame, parts for welding and experimental forgings. The micro and micro structures of the steel were uniform, and in both the cast and forged states the properties are stable at a working temperature of 580°C. Long-term tensile tests showed that the long-term strength for a time of 100 000 hours at working temperature is: for the forged condition 7.0 kg/mm^2, for the cast 9.7 kg/mm^2, and for a welded joint made with electrode type UA-26M (TsL-26M) not less than 6 kg/mm^2.

The introduction into manufacture of the thermal diffusion chromium plating process for reinforcing parts of steam distribution mechanisms of turbine type K-300-240.

In this 300 MW turbine operating at a pressure of 240 atm there is a need to reinforce the surface of various parts in contact with the steam, such as valve seatings running at temperatures of

Card 2/5

5[illegible]0°C and above. Nitriding having proved unsuitable, [illegible] and TsZL developed a thermal diffusion method of chromium [illegible]. The plating was carried out in a powder consisting of 70% [illegible], 2[illegible] Al_2O_3 and 1% NH_4S. The parts with chromium plating mixture are packed into a container which is specially sealed to exclude air and plating takes place at a temperature of 1020-1030°C for ten hours. The container with the parts is then hardened in water and annealed. The process gives a surface coating of wear resistant and very hard carbide $Cr_{23}C_6$ to a depth of 0.03 mm with a microhardness of 1450-1000 kg/mm². The process is convenient to [illegible] and gives a film of good quality.

An investigation of steel grade П-1 (P-1) in the cast [illegible] and its introduction into production.

Tests on an experimental full-scale casting of a cylinder [illegible] of steel grade P-1 showed that: there were no cracks, or accumulations of non-metallic or sulphurous inclusions; mechanical properties were satisfactory in both thin and thick sections; the stability of properties at working temperatures was satisfactory; the long-term strength of the material at a temperature of 600°C [illegible]

Card 3/5

Recent work of ANTOZ... S/114/61/000/012/005/006
E194/E955

100 000 hours is 12-13 kg/mm^2 for thin and thick specimens. On the basis of the test results castings were made for the frame of the internal high-pressure cylinder of turbine K-300-23[illegible] and check tests on the metal gave good results.

Fire-resistant mould paint based on zircon.

Zircon-based fire-resistant paint has been developed and used for more than a year instead of marshallite paint for painting moulds of solohite wood-pitch mixture and it has sometimes been used for painting moulds made of fast-drying liquid-glass mixture for casting carbon and alloy steels for turbines. The paint is made of 98% zircon (iron free) + 2% fire-resistant clay (bentonite) + [illegible] sulphide alkali. The rods and moulds are given one or two coats of the paint. Use of the paint improves the surface finish of steel castings.

A new quick-drying liquid-glass mould material [illegible] iron ore and cooking salt.

To the usual liquid-glass formulation (consisting of 98.5% quartz sand, 1.5% fire-resistant clay, 1% caustic soda, of liquid glass

Card 4/5

and 0.5% fuel oil) (Abstractor's note: The %s add up to 107.5%, ?, added 1% iron ore and 1% cooking salt. This change, whilst not [illegible]ering the main properties considerably improves separation of the core from the metal by forming a vitreous skin over the mould surface. This material is used for [illegible] iron and alloy steel castings of up to 2.5 tons. There are no figures, tables or references.

NASAROV, D.N.; ROKHTAL', D.L.

Time factor in evaluating the irritability of tissues. Fiziol.zhur. 39 no.4:405-422 Jl-Ag '53. (MLRA 6:8)

(Nervous system) (Tissues)

NASARENKO, G.D.

report to be submitted for the IUPAC 21st Conference and 18th Intl. Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Montreal, Canada, 2-12 August 1961

ALIMARIN, I. P., and ZOLOTOV, Yu. A., Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Extraction of metal chelate compounds as affected by the nature of the solvent" (To be presented in Russian) (Section C.2 - 11 Aug 61, morning)

BAGDASAR'YAN, Kh. S., and KROTKAIZ, V. A., Scientific Research Physico-Chemical Institute imeni L. Ya. Karpov, Moscow - "Some aspects of energy transfer in radiation chemistry" (Section A.1, Session II - 7 Aug 61, morning)

DELIMARSKIY, Yu. K., Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, Kiev - "The kinetics of the electrode processes in the electrolysis of melted salts" (Section B.3 - 10 Aug 61, morning)

DELIMARSKIY, Yu. K., [illegible], V. N., [illegible], K. M. (Possibly VOTKA, K. M.), [illegible], G. D., and KAPTOVA, T. S., Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, Kiev - "Electrochemical experiment with melted borate and phosphate" (Section A.3, c, (2), Session I - 11 Aug 61, morning)

DELIMARSKIY, Yu. K., [illegible], I. D., and SHILINA, G. V., Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences UkrSSR, Kiev - "On the convection diffusion in melted salts" (Section B.3 - 9 Aug 61, afternoon)

GERASIMOV, Ya I., Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov, (Co-Chairman, Section A.3,c,(2), Session I(B), 11 Aug 61, afternoon)

GERASIMOV, Ya. I., LAVRENT'YEV, [illegible], [illegible], F. A., and REZUKHINA, T. N., Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov - "The thermodynamic properties of columbium and cerium oxides" (Section A.3,c,(3), Session II(A), 11 Aug 61, morning)

GOL'DANSKIY, V. I., Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences USSR - "Two-proton radioactivity - a new kind of radioactive decay of nuclei" (Section A.4 - 7 Aug 61, morning)

NASAROV, I.N.

Die Stereochemie Der Steroidverbindungen. Von I. N. Nasarov und L. D. Bergelson
Berlin, Technik, 1954.
65 P. Diagrs., Tables (Schriftenreihe Des Verlages Technik, Band 115)
Translation From The Russian: Stereokhimiya Steroydnykh Soedyneniy, Published in
"Uspekhy Khimyi", Moscow, 1952.
With This, As Issued: D.d.R. Barton; Die Stereochemie Der Zyklohexanderivate,
Pp. 69-88.
Bibliographical Footnotes.

SO: N/5
614.698
.N21

NASAROV, V. P. (Senior Scientific Co-Worker of GNKI [State Scientific Control Institute for Veterinary Preparations]) and SHISHKOV, V. I. (Deputy Chief of Veterinary Department of the Ministry of Agriculture of RSFSR)

"Rabies and prophylactic immunization of animals"

Veterinariya, vol. 39, no. 5, May 1962, p. 58

AMR.

Soil Mechanics, Seepage

[illegible]. [illegible], V. M., The problem of filtration from a source in unsaturated soil (in Russian), *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Otd. tekh. Nauk* no. 9, [illegible], Sept. [illegible].

Liquid streams under influence of gravity from a source at $z = 0$, $r = 0$ located within an infinite homogeneous soil; and in steady-state flow, fill a region approximating a paraboloid of revolution opening downward ($z > 0$). Soil outside this region is unaffected. An older work [V. V. Ivakin, "On filtration from a source in unsaturated soil," title source no. 9, 1947] assumes the flow determined by the source at $z = 0$, $r = 0$ with parallel downward flow superimposed. Author points out that with Ivakin's solution, points on the surface of separation do not satisfy the desired conditions for the head, $h = -z$. Author improves this aspect of the solution considerably by adding a sink of properly chosen strength at $z = -b$.

R. K. [illegible], USA

1. NASBERG, V.M., ELBAKIDZE, M.G.

2. USSR (600)

4. Concrete - Specifications

7. Remarks on the state standard for hydraulic concrete, V.M. Nasberg, M.G. Elbakidze, Gidr.stroi. 22 no. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Uncl.

8 (2)

SOV/[illegible]

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 5, p 71 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nasberg, V. M.

TITLE: Remote Indicator of Sleet Dangerous to Electric Transmission Lines (an automatic sleet-signaling system on high-voltage electric transmission lines) (Distantsionnyy ukazatel' gololeda, opasnogo dlya liniy elektroperedachi /sistema avtomaticheskoy signalizatsii gololeda na vysokovol'tnykh liniyakh elektroperedachi/)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tbilis. n.-i. in-ta sooruzh. i gidroenergetiki, 1954, Vol 6, pp 67-96

ABSTRACT: A new method of sleet detection developed at the Tbilisskiy institut sooruzheniy i gidroenergetiki (Tbilisi Institute of Structures and Hydropower) is described. The idea underlying the method is that a spring-type suspension is used on a number of spans of the transmission line section where sleet is most liable to occur. The point of suspension is connected by a flexible steel

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SOV/[illegible]-57-5-[illegible]

Remote Indicator of Sleet Dangerous to Electric Transmission Lines (an auto-

cable to relay contacts. Depending on the degree of sleet conditions, one of four contact pairs closes and energizes a signaling system. Methods of sleet-signal transmission to the substation are described.

S.I.B.

SOV/124-58-2-2024

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 2, p 75 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Nasberg, V.M., Elbakidze, M.G.

TITLE: Computation of the Permeability Coefficient of Concretes of the V2, V4, and V8 Grades, Determined According to All-Union GOST Standard 4795-53 (Vychisleniye koeffitsiyenta fil'tratsii betona marok V2, V4, i V8, opredelyayemykh po GOST 4795-53)

PERIODICAL: Izv. Tbilisk. n.-i. in-ta sooruzh. i gidroenerg., 1955, Vol 9, pp 79-89

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that the method for the determination of the permeability to water of concrete according to GOST 4795-53 is without foundation. The authors propose a method, developed by them, for the determination of the water permeability of concrete by means of a calculation of the values of the permeability coefficients according to the formulas relating to transient seepage. In connection therewith they compute approximate values of the seepage coefficients for V2, V4, and V8 grade concretes with reference to the pressure levels and test durations provided in the above-mentioned GOST. Simultaneously, they introduce some

supplementary propositions for the purpose of a refinement of the method of preservation and permeability testing of concrete specimens. The method proposed appears to be a step forward as compared to the extant method of assessment of the water permeability of concrete according to the GOST. In the opinion of the reviewer, it would be more expedient to test concrete, as well as any other permeable and porous substance, on the basis of the measurement of steady-state seepage just as is done currently relative to the permeability characteristics of cement rock (ref. Izv. Vses. n.-i. in-ta gidrotekhn., 1956, p 56).

A. N. Adamovich

SOV/124-58-1-903

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 1, p 120 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Lomize, G.M., Nasberg, V.M.

TITLE: Consideration of the Permeability of the Concrete in Seepage Calculations for a Tunnel (Uchet vodopronitsayemosti betona v fil'tratsionnykh raschetakh tunnelya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. energ. in-ta, 1956, Nr 19, pp 216-240

ABSTRACT: The authors present a method for the approximate seepage calculation of drained and nondrained atmospheric hydraulic tunnels with consideration of the permeability of the tunnel lining under the following premises: The seepage flow is plane and steady; the relative depth of the tunnel with respect to the free ground-water level exceeds the perimeter of the cross section of the tunnel so much that the surface of seepage may be considered to be approximately coincident with a horizontal surface; the soil and the concrete of the lining are assumed to be uniform and isotropic relative to permeability, and the seepage of the water follows the Darcy law. In finding the calculational relationships for the case when the tunnel is drained at the bottom, the authors use a superposition in

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Consideration of the Permeability of the Concrete (cont.)

a plane of the flows that are the result of the presence of point sources and sinks, under the condition that the upper and the lower half-planes have different permeability coefficients. An analysis of numerical calculations adduced in the paper enables the authors to arrive at the following conclusions: If the ratio of the permeability coefficient of the concrete of the tunnel lining divided by the permeability coefficient of the soil exceeds 0.1, then draining the tunnel is not practicable; if that ratio is less than 0.05, then the tunnel can be drained effectively, in which case the permeability of the lining may be safely disregarded in seepage calculations. Bibliography: 7 references.

S. N. Numerov

Card 2/2

NASBERG, V M

BUACHIDZE, I.M.; NASBERG, V.M.

Effect of the diameter of a completed well on its yield.
Rasved.i okh.nedr 21 no.2:42-45 Mr-Ap '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Hydrodynamics) (Water, Underground)

NASBERG, V.M., inzhener; ELBAKIDZE, M.G., inzhener.

Initial hydraulic gradient for penetration of water through concrete. Gidr.stroi. 26 no.8:19-21 Ag '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Soil mechanics)

NASBERG, V.M.

ELBAKIDZE, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; NASBERG, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Faster method of testing concrete for water permeability.
Gidr.stroi.26 no.12:36-37 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Concrete--Testing)

LOMIZE, G.M., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; NASHBERG, V.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Seepage calculations for hydraulic tunnels. Izv.VNIIG 58: 162-176 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(Soil percolation) (Tunnels)

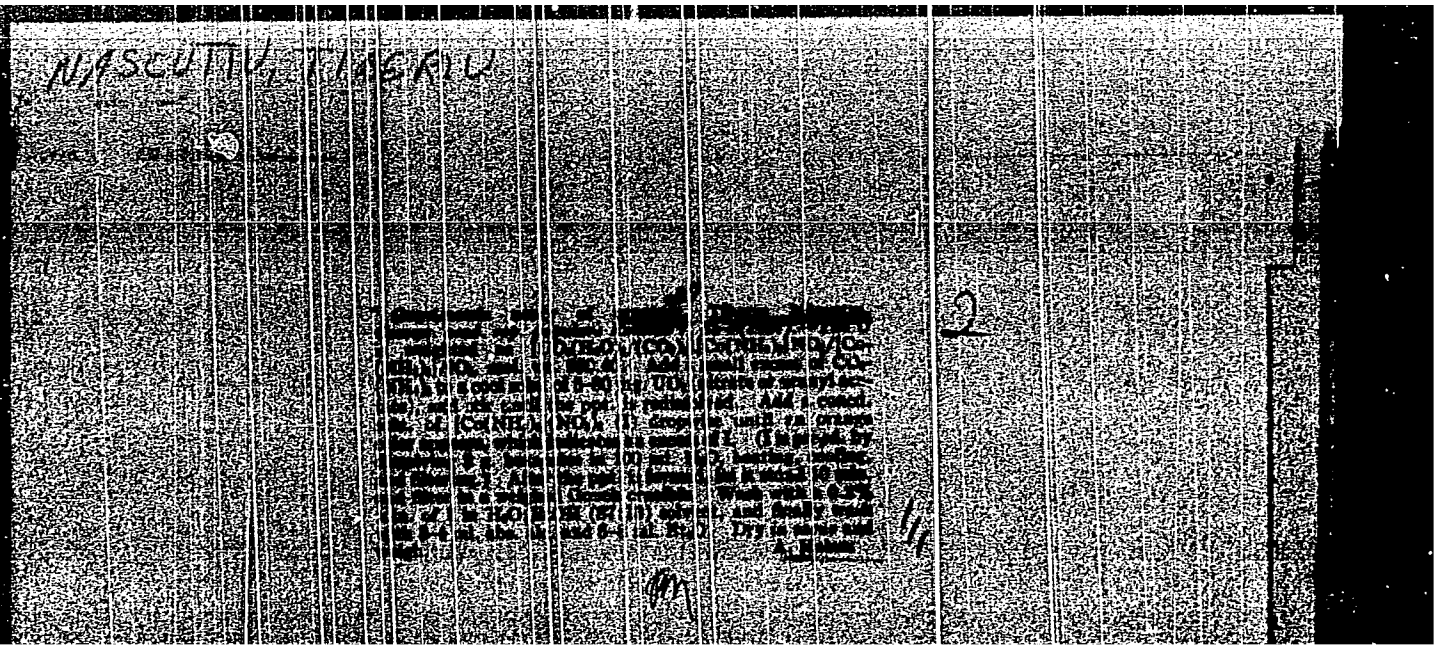
NASBERG, V.M.

Calculating the filtration in water tunnels of cylindrical shape.
Vop. fil'tr. rasch. gidr. soor. no.4:142-150 '54.
(MIRA 17:6)

NASCUTIU, Ioana; NASCUTIU, T.

A rapid method for the gravimetric determination of barium in the presence of calcium and strontium. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.3:163-164 Mr '62.

1. Intreprinderea de prospectiuni si laboratoare, Bucuresti (for Ioana Nascutiu). 2. Institutul de fizica atomica (for T. Nascutiu).



NASCUTIN, T.

Distr. 4E2c

Flavianic acid, a new selective reagent for zirconium. T. [illegible] and Ch. [illegible]. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne,* [illegible] (French and Russian summaries).—It was found that while many ions such as K, Cs, Rb, Ag, Ba, Hg, Ce, Th, and Pb form ppts. with flavianic acid in neutral or basic media all these ppts. are [illegible] in acidic media and only Zr remains insol. Fluoride, sulfate, tartrate, and citrate ions interfere in the detn. of Zr. The pptn. of Zr is made in a strongly acid medium (with HCl) and then the filtrate calcined to ZrO_2. A. [illegible]

R/003/60/011/005/011/023
A125/A026

AUTHORS: Dema, I.; Gălinar, I.; Născuțiu, T. 19

TITLE: The Utilization of Cobalt Hexamine Traced With ^{60}Co for the Radiometric Determination of Source Elements. I. Determination of Beryllium and Bismuth

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol. 11, No. 5, pp. 291 - 293

TEXT: Since 1953, cobalt hexamine traced with ^{60}Co was used by different scientists such as Ishimori (Refs. 1, 2 and 3), Takashima (Refs. 4 and 5) and Yatsimirskiy and his co-workers (Ref. 6) for the radiometric determination of very small quantities of elements (micrograms and even sub-micrograms). The authors recommend the determination of beryllium and bismuth with the same reactives. 1) Determination of beryllium: In 1956, Th. Pirtea and his co-workers developed a method for the gravimetric determination of beryllium under the complex combination: $[(H_2O)_2\ Be_2\ (CO_3)_2(OH)_3]\ [Co\ (NH_3)_6] \cdot 3H_2O$ [7.8]. The smallest quantities of beryllium determined were around 500 µg. By using cobalt hexamine traced with ^{60}Co, the method could be extended to the determination of Be quantities up to 5 µg, without using a primer. The apparatus, the reactives,

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R/003/60/011/005/011/023
A125/A026

The Utilization of Cobalt Hexamine Traced With ^{60}Co for the Radiometric Determination of Source Elements. I. Determination of Beryllium and Bismuth

the necessary solution and the operation method are described. Table 1 presents the results obtained with the solution prepared by the author. 2) Determination of bismuth: Bi has been determined on the basis of the method recommended by A. Pop (Ref. 9) with the complex combinations $[BiCl_6]$ $[Co(NH_3)_6]$. Reference is made to the reactives and solutions used and to the operation method. The results obtained are presented in Table 3. A future article will describe the possibilities of using the recommended methods for the determination of these elements in different products. There are 3 tables, 1 figure and 9 references: 5 Japanese, 3 Rumanian and 1 Soviet.

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R/003/60/011/005/018/023
A125/A026

AUTHOR: None given

TITLE: Meeting of the Chemical Industry

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, 1960, Vol 11, No 5, pp. 299 - 302

TEXT: In the meeting on "Radioisotopes in Research and Chemical Industry", held on March 7 - 8, 1960, organized by Sectia Chimie - Comisia [illegible] (Chemical Section - Radiochemical Commission) led by Dr. G. Ioanid and opened by lecturer I. Drimus, President of the Chemical Section, and by [illegible], Academician S. Titeica, the following papers were read: "Production of Radioactive Isotopes in Rumania" by C. Chiotan; "Production of Radioactive Iron From Complex Combinations by Szillard-Chalmers Reactions" by C. Chiotan and A. [illegible]; "Gammagraphical Sources Produced at the Institute of Nuclear Physics" by [illegible]lea, F. Florican and M. Onceacu; "Principles for Planning and Organization of the Radiochemical Laboratories" by Al. [illegible]; "Protection of the Organism Against the Noxious Action of Ionizing Radiations with the Aid of Some [illegible] Compounds" by Gh. [illegible]; "Decontamination within the Laboratories [illegible] With Radioactive Isotopes" by I. Gastar and D. [illegible]; "Application of Radioac-

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tive Isotopes in Chemical Industry" by G. Ioanid; "Achievements at the I.F.A. in the Field of the Radiation Chemistry" by [illegible]; "Ionizing Radiation, Initiator of the [illegible] Reaction of [illegible] by [illegible] Drimus, A. Stoian and [illegible]; "[illegible] Under the Influence of Ionizing Radiations" by [illegible]; "Sterilization of Medicines with Gamma Radiation" by [illegible]; "Synthesis of Medicines by Traced Atoms" by [illegible] and A. [illegible]; "Application of Radioactive Isotopes in [illegible] Research" by [illegible]; "Achievements in Radiochemistry at the [illegible] Institute of the Rumanian Academy, Cluj Affiliation and at the Department of Inorganic Chemistry of the Babes-Bolyai University" by [illegible], Gh. [illegible] and N. [illegible]; "Tempering Processes in the Szillard-Chalmers Effect" by [illegible]; "Reactions of Isotopic Exchanges in Heterogeneous Medium" by [illegible]; "Contributions to the Study of the Ionic Exchange on Cationic Resins. Utilization of Organic Solvents as [illegible] in the Cationic Exchange" by O. Constantinescu; "Works of the Researchers at the I.F.A. With Regard to the [illegible] Isotopes in Analytic Chemistry" by [illegible]; "Radiochemical Determinations in Ferrous Metallurgy" by Gh. Dumitrescu and "Radiometric Measurings in Chemical Industry" by Gh. Ioanid.

Card 2/2

VOICU, V.G.; NASCUTIU, T.

Paper chromatography of platinic metals. Studii cerc chim 9 no.4: 699-718 '61.

1. Institut de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

NASCUTIU, T.

Paper chromatography of inorganic substances. Values R_F of inorganic ions in (1:1) isobutyl alcohol - HCl 1-12 N. Studii cerc chim 9 no.4: 719-727 '61.

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

NASCUTIU, T.

Analysis of inorganic substances by the radioactivation on chromatographic paper. Studii cerc chimie 10 no.2:275-284 '62.

1. Institutul de fizica atomica, Bucuresti.

NASCUTIU, Ioana; NASCUTIU, T.

A rapid method for the gravimetric determination of barium in the presence of calcium and strontium. Rev chimie Min petr 13 no.3:163-164 Mr '62.

1. Intreprinderea de prospectiuni si laboratoare, Bucuresti (for Ioana Nascutiu). 2. Institutul de fizica atomica (for T. Nascutiu).

NASCUTIU, Tiberiu

Analysis by radioactivity. St si Teh Buc 15 no.5:18-19 My '63

1. Institute of Atomic Physics, Comuna Magurele.

NASCUTIU, Tiberiu

Paper chromatography of inorganic substances. [illegible] chimie
Roum 9 no. 4:2[illegible]3-282 Ap '6[illegible]

Analysis of inorganic substances [illegible] radioactive [illegible] on
chromatographic paper. [illegible] 2[illegible]

[illegible] Institute of Nuclear Physics [illegible]

NASCUTIU, T.

From the history of the discovery of the chemical elements.
St si Teh Buc 16 no. 1: 46-47 Ja '64.

NASCUTIU, T.

First elements known: gold, silver, copper. St si Teh Buc 16 no.2:46 F '64.

NASCUTIU, T.

From the history of the discovery of the chemical elements: lead, tin. Pt. 3. St si Teh Buc [illegible] no. [illegible]: 46-47 Mr '64.

NASCUTIU, T.

Mercury. Pt. 4. St si Teh Buc 16 no.4:46-47 Ap '64.

NASCUTIU, T.

Paper chromatography of inorganic substances. Pt. 2. Studii cerc chim 12 no. 4:273-282 Ap '64.

Analysis of inorganic substances by radioactivity on paper chromatography. Pt. 2. Ibid.:283-288

1. Institute of Atomic Physics, Bucharest.

NASCUTIU, T.

From the history of the discovery of chemical elements
iron. Pt. 5. St si Teh Buc 16 no. 5: 46, 3 of cover
May '64.

NASCUTIU, T.

Sulfur. Pt. 7. St si Teh Buc 16 no. 7:45-47 Jl '64.

NASE, Dh.

"Further development of vineyards in the Korce District."

p. 10 (Per Bujqesine Socialiste) Vol .2, no. 1, Jan. 1958
Tirane, Albania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

NASE, DH

"Spots on fruit and how to prevent them"

Per Bujqesine Socialiste. Tirane, Albania. Vol. 13, no. 1, Jan 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas

NASE, N.

"Training of cadres for agricultural cooperatives. "

p. 8 (Per Bujqesine Socialiste) Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1958
Tirane, Albania

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

NASE, Nesti, Chrezvychaynyy i Polnomochnyy posol Narodnoy Respubliki Albanii v SSSR; LIVSHITS, Ya.L., red.; SAVCHENKO, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Fifteen years of the People's Republic of Albania] 15 let Narodnoi Respubliki Albanii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1959. 23 p. (Vsesoiuznoe obshchestvo po rasprostraneniiu politicheskikh i nauchnykh znanii. Ser.7, Mezhdunarodnaia, no.23) (MIRA 12:11)

(Albania---Politics and government)(Albania--Economic conditions)

NEGOIU, D.; NASRA, M.

Spectrophotometric study on the reaction between thorium nitrate and chromotrope 2R; spectrophotometric determination of thorium. Studia Univ B-B S Chem 8 no.1:39-48 '63

1. Bucharest University.

NASEDCHEV, A.P.

112-3-5745

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 3, p.99 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Nasedchev, A.P.

TITLE: A Device for Testing Strength of Commutators by the Racing Method (Ustanovka dlya ispytaniya prochnosti kollektorov metodom razgona)

PERIODICAL: Inform.-tekhn. sb. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1955, Nr 76, pp.15-18

ABSTRACT: Described is a device for testing the strength of commutators by the racing method endorsed by the Scientific Research Institute of Technology and Production Management in the Aircraft Industry for use in a standard method of manufacturing commutators. The device consists of a drive, heating chamber and control panel. The drive is pneumatic, from a 3-5 atmosphere network. The speed of rotation is

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A Device for Testing Strength of Commutators (Cont.) 112-3-5745

controlled by a valve which regulates the amount of air directed at turbine blades. The maximum speed is 20,000 RPM. On the lower end of the vertical shaft of the drive is pressed a spherical support, which rests on outer rings of two ball bearings. The shaft is centered by means of two other ball bearings which touch the support. Inner rings hold the bearings in place. Since the outside diameter of the spherical support is smaller than the diameter of the outer bearing rings, the speed of rotation of the outer ring is several times slower than that of the shaft. An upper support is constructed in the same manner. The spherical supports do not require precision manufacture of the device. With such a design, wear of the supports of the drive vertical shaft is decreased considerably.

L.A.Ya.

ASSOCIATION: Ministry of Electrical Industry of the USSR. (M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR)

Card 2/2

NASEDKIN, A. (Vladivostok); GRIBANOV, B. (Vladivostok)

A small variable capacitor. Radio no.6:46-47 Je '64.
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NASEDKIN B. M.

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Semidry pressing of steel casting equipment. Ogneupory 17 no.5: 195-201 My '52. (MLRA 8:9)

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(Foundry machinery and supplies)